MARKHAM

As He Appeared Before a Cultured Evanston Audience.

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

Something of the Personnel of the Man-Masterly Dealing With Social Problems in a Hopeful Vein. Improvement of Conditions Rests With Humanity Itself-God Helps Those Who Help Themselves.

Special Correspondence of intelligencer.
GLENCOE, Illa, Dec. 2.—Edwin
Markham appeared last night before an
Evansion audience and talked of "The Man with the Hoc, the Poem and the Problem." It was one of the universi-ty students' course, and the great Methodist church audience chamber was filled, floor and gallery, with an audience of the elite of Evanston and the North Shore towns; and that means the creme de la creme; for you must understand that Evanston is the "Athens of the west"-or believes it is-the intellectual "hub" around which (in the estimation of the Evanstonian) revolves the great dirty, proletarian city of Chicago. It is the headquarters of the (Methodist) Northwestern University, long richest institution of the kind in long the northwest, but now overtopped by John Bockefeller's Standard Oli protege, the (Baptist) University of Chicago, in the southern part of the city, which can count on its fingers, besides other great midowments, several millions extorted by Rockefeller from the patient tributepaying American public, who are per-mitted to buy their off only from his

Emerson said in one of his casays "Beware when God lets loose a thinker in the world." Well that is what hap-pened in the case of Edwin Markham. pened in the case of Edwin Markaam. He had brooded for years over great thoughts in obscurity; but the voice within him crying for a hearing at last broke through the dead-walls that surround an unknown man, and he awoke one morning to find himself famous. His appeal to the world in behalf of humanity "plundered, profaned and dis-inherited," which found expression in this great poem, was heard; and, all at once, as if it had been a revelation, the tremendous import of his utterance broke in full force on the American Markham is a thinker. realize it when he faces his audience before he has uttered a word. A man of medium stature, very erect, with dark hair and full beard showing the iron-gray of his forty-seven years; a face ruddy with health and yet tense with the struggles of the teeming brain; eyes dark and of singular brilliancy when clearly seen, but so deeply set be neath the thoughtful brow that on the stand, under the shade of the lights above, one could not distinctly catch their import. Only when you are face to face with him do you realize the power and meaning of those wonderful eyes. He dresses in a rather unconventional western way, yet all in harmony with his looks. His luxuriant crown of hair, worn not long, nor yet cropped, the line of thought in the face, and the full beard, gives a nobility and lightly to the higa, thoughtful forehead, the handsome features and the mobile face as a whole. A dark sult, including frock coat, a turned-down collar, a little red soft silk tle, with the ends flow-ing at liberty to take care of themselves, completed the tout ensemble, as Mr. Markham stood gracefully, at his ease, before the critical Evanston auease, before the critical Evansion au-dience that greeted his appearance with a round of applause. Mr. Markham is new, I believe, to the public lecture platform, though his vocation as a teacher has doubtless contributed to the case and fluency that mark his speech and bearing on the stand. There was a lack of self-consciousness, a presence of power and repose in his face and at-titude, that told of great thoughts awaiting opportunity to make shemselves known.

The first part of the lecture was devoted to the poem liself; to the circumstances that led to the writing of it; to the misapprehension of its purpose an purport that had found expression in videspread, some of it aerid, criticism He had first seen the rough copy of Millet's great painting and been power-fully impressed by it. When the origipai painting was exhibited in San Francisco, he was enchained by it. He stood before it an hour, unable to go away from it, trying to realize its tr

divested of its relish and motive and of the opportunities which a degree of freedom and leisure lend to culture and improvement. It was as much the man in the sweat-shop in New York, or the woman with her needle or sewing-ma-chine in the garret, as the French peasant on his bleak glebe, with the silance of nothingness around and within, that had revealed to him in the terrible pic-

When he came to deal with problem" and the remedies, Mr. Mark-ham rose to the height of his great theme. How to organize, or reorganize, social and industrial conditions so that all should have a fair chance to live the life that God had designed for man-a happy inheritor of the earth on which ha had been placed and which was meant for his endowment; not to be the slave of endless and hopeless toff; but to be served, enlarged and exalted by labor in fitting degree and under fitting condi-tions; not that a few should have a monopoly of the earth and all its riche; -for "the earth was the Lord's, not the landlord's"-or have all the products of industry, all the profits of machinery, all the fruits of science and invention; but that these be equitably diffused and distributed, so that mankind should be a brotherhood on a general plane of equality and happiness and not a struggle in the dark for an agonizing existence on the part of the millions and the triumph of rapacity with security, with everything God had intended for all, on the part of the few.

He glanced at the problem of mono-polies, more particularly the trusts. In them he saw the inexorable trend to-wards further concentration, but to-wards an ultimate goal of progress. However grievous the hardships they impose on labor and consumption, they were moving towards the ultimate tri-umph of social regeneration, which lay as the speaker believed, in co-operation. in public and possibly general government ownership of the great servants of the people, like the railroads, which are now being exploited by private operation for private aggrandizement.

The lecturer spoke for an hour. You

correspondent can do no more than glance at the salient thought that pervaded the discourse. He explored acutely and profoundly the heights and depths of the great problem of read-justing the burdens and rewards of labor, of the consequent readjustment and rectification of the higher social re-lations that must follow. He declared that the burden of improving human conditions must rest on humanity it-self. The providence of God was the providence of men; it was only through men that God's providence could work, and the responsibility for results rest-ed at last on ourselves. In a word, though he did not express it in that phrase, the lecturer said providence helps those only who help themselves.

The general tone of the lecture was hopeful. The lecturer did not despair. The march of the world was not lo-wards destruction, but in the direction of progress and regeneration. He in-dulged in no denunciation of "capitalism" and the word was used but once. Even the monopolles, like John Rockefeller's came in for only a little gentle sarcasm The trust evil could not be reached by legislation; it must run its course, and would result in solutions and in steps towards social improvements of which the trust promoters-who were but making hay while the sun shines, like the rest of average humanity—had themselves no conception. The whole discourse was in a lofty vein, many passages cloquent, and once or twice the audience seemed on the point of breaking out into ringing applause. But either under restraint of the surroundings, or because Evanston would not think it consistent with its intellectual dignity to be carried off its feet by a wave of enthusiasm, the sympathy with the speaker was not permitted any but the most decorous expression. Mr. Markham was fairly applauded at the close. He had given his hearers a great deal to think about and they went home in a thoughtful mood.

Modern ethics has found a new cham pion and exponent in this man, and I am mistaken if he does not take high rank and be heard from in the future. G. D. H.

Other Kidney Remedies.

Morrow's Kid-ne-olds, the great remedy for kidney and urinary allments is a scientific preparation. It has been perfected after eighteen years of hard work, by an experienced chemist. Kid-ne-olds act gently, thereugh; quickly and directly on the kidneys, nerves and urinary organs. They will build up the system and restore its normal parts to their natural condition. Mrs. G. O. Bubbaugh, 178 Summer street, Charleston, says: "I suffered for a long time with very severe aching pains across the small part of my back just ever the kidneys. At times they would be so bad I could not get up or down without assistance. I became very nervous and could not rest at

JUDGE HERVEY.

Continued From Second Page.

had published sensational accounts of the crimes charged and contained inflammatory articles denouncing the accused, and calculated to arouse public sentiment against them, the courts held that this did not show sufficient cause for a change of venue. State vs. Edgerton, 100 Iowa, 63; Powers vs.

Prople 25 Par., 1,121; State vs. Rhes. 25 Kan. 518.

This view of the law is well illustrated by two cases, one from Pennsylvania and the other from Virgina. In the Pennsylvania case the defendant was charged with cagadins in a complex property of the charge and the counts of the charges against the defendant; and a body of citizens called the "municipal league" offered a large reward for the punishment of anyone who should be convicted of an effort to bribe any juror selected to try defendant's case. The court in passing on the motion for a change of venue said that, while the action of the persons who constituted the league was indiscreen in that it was directed toward the particular case of the defendant, and that the articles in the papers were sensational, yet these things did not show that the public was so prejudiced as to make a change of venue. Warray, Com. vs. Smith, 155 Pa. St., SS.

In the Virginia case the mayor of the flown where the accused was tried published a card in one of the papers staing that the accused was the man who had committed the murder and calling that the accused was the man who had committed the murder and calling that the accused was the man who had committed the murder and calling that the accused was tried published a card in one of the papers staing that the accused was the man who had committed the murder and calling that the accused was the man who had committed the murder and calling the papers of the publication was not evidence of such prejudice as would prevent a fair trial. Mussoe vs. Common, St. Va., 469.

The newspape: publications in the case before the court are largely narratives of the homicide and the events reading up to it, and some accounts of what was said to be the past criminal record of the defendants. In the main the accounts are temperate and free from sensationalism. They are not inflammatory and contain no appeals intended to excite popular feeling.

But it is contended that the effect of these publications was made apparent by the sensation of the c

But the most objectionable part of the argument is that in which the jury are told that should they find the defendants not guilty they will go out and face those who look them in the face, and ask an explanation of that verdict and "you will feel like the soldier who had deserted in the face of the enemy and came home to face his friends and was asked why he turned his back in the hour of his country's need." But the most objectionable part way from it, trying to realize its tremendous import: and in all the universe he could conceive of nothing more
there he could conceive of nothing more
than the story told by this depiction of a human creature in whose
face was the "emptiness of ages," on
whose back "the burden of the world,"
a human being 'dead to rapture and
despair." a "thinc that grieves not and
that never hopes," notating "time's
tragedy" in this 'dread shape," of "numanity betrayed, piundered, profupel,
and disinherited."

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to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are entirely free from some taint in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded Cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scratch has developed into the most malignant Cancer.

he most malignant Ounce.

"I had a severe Cancer which was at first anly a few blotches, thas I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several able physicians, but in splite of sher seforts the Cancer and the second several physicians, but in splite of sher seforts the Cancer and the second several physicians, but in splite of sher seforts the Cancer and the second several physicians which is a series of second several second second several second seco

It is dangerous to experiment with Cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Cancer. S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed

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public will regard his verdict to in-

public will regard his verdict to influence him.

This being trug, it is apparent that an appeal to the jury to consider what the public will think of them or their verdict, if they should render one favorable to the prisoner, is bringing into the case that very influence against which the law guards with such care. I cannot, therefore, pass over this appeal without expressing my disapproval of it. It was not only improper, but it passed the danger line, and, unless corrected or neutralized by some action of the court, constituted such error as would require a new trial. While the prosecuting counsel is to be commended for a vigorous prosecution of those who are guilty of crimes, yet he should ever remember that he is a part of a system devised for the administration of justice, and that it is not his duty to secure conviction by any other means than those strictly within the limits of the law. It is his duty to see that the person charged with crime receives a fair trial so far as it is in his power to afford him one; and it is likewise his duty to use his best endeavors to convict those guilty of crime. In the discharge of this duty an active zeal is commendable; yet the methods used to secure conviction must be such as accord with the fair and impartial administration of justice. It is not the Interest of the state to secure the conviction of the accused all that which belongs to them. But while the lampunge I have criticised should not have been indulged in and should. If possible, have been prevented, yet I cannot believe, in view of the instructions of the court concerning it, that it constitutes reversible error. Jurors understand that attorneys are ordinarily partiagns in the argument of a case, and will hardly permit what is said in the heat of discussion to weight in their minds against the instructions of a case, and will hardly permit what is said in the heat of discussion to weight the time of the criminal court should, therefore, be affirmed.

Will Go Headquarters of Bell Telephone Company.

NEW YORK, Dec ment announced in Boston, by which the American Bell Telephone Company transfers its assets to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will make New York, instead of Boston, the center of the vast Bell telephone system. The purpose, so far as can be learned, is to bring about a more complete centralization of control and closer connection between the long distance and local lines operated under rights obtained from the Bell company. As far as can be ascertained, no indi-vidual interest will be affected by the transfer.

Transfer.

The American Bell Telephone Company of Boston, which is the parent company of the Bell Interests, has no wires or system of its own. It is the owner of the Bell patents, and has issued the licenses to all the companies operating under them.

ROBERT HATFIELD'S TRIAL

To Begin To-morrow at Huntington. Eminent Counsel.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 4.-The trial of Robert Hatfield, of Mingo county, is set to begin here to-morrow morning before Judge Docitile's court. Col. W. R. Thompson and Hon. John A. Marcum will lead the prosecution, and Attorney Skafford, of Mingo, and Ex-Senator McAllister, of this city, will represent the defense. The trial will be hotly contested on both sides.

Yaqui Indians on the War Path.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 3.—Information reaching here to-day from Ortiz, state of Sonoro, Mexico, states that Mar-shal Terhune, an expert mining engi-neer, who has been in the mines in the neer, who has been in the mines in the Yaqui country for some months past, has arrived at Ortiz. He announces that sinc November 18 the Yaqui In-dians and the Mexican initiary forces have had several severe engagements attended with loss of life and a number wounded.

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